

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

He submitted a letter to Merrill asking for the balance of the \$500, which he claimed to be due him since the beginning of the recent investigation. Merrill admitted some such correspondence, but explained it by saying that the demand referred to a "debt of honor" which Lauffer had contracted.

General Custer said to-day that soon after his interviews with Lauffer he sent a detailed statement of the case to the Adjutant General at the War Department, in which he said that if Lauffer's allegations were false, he would be liable for a forgery, which would be punished. In reply to his former letter, Lauffer had promised to-day, General Custer said that he had no intimation that the matter was to be revived, and he did not know the object of his summons until he was informed by some of the committee. At this, General Terry, a member of the committee, said that General Custer was not the man who first caused the investigation of Major Merrill. "The Herald" correspondent was in the room when Colonel Ames, who preferred charges against Merrill and had Custer summoned, called on him, and he (Ames) showed him a letter from a pet of McKinley and the (Armed) Forces of Germany, signed by both of them for years. General

**ANOTHER AND SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST GENERAL SCHENCK.**

A member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs says the committee have evidence before it going to show that while Schenck was chairman of the Ways and Means Committee he received \$5,000 and stock for his services in getting a bill passed by the House for the benefit of a Colorado immigration and land scheme. The

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1916.

**THE RECAUSANT WITNESS, KILBOURN, REPORTS THE COURT—THE MARSHAL ORDERED TO TAKE CHARGE OF THE PRISONER, AND THE CASE ADJOURNED UNTIL TO-DAY.**

In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia Chief Justice Carter presiding, this morning, Mr. J. G. Thompson, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, came into court with his prisoner and made return of the arrest of Kilbourn as the case of John A. Kilbourn, committed to jail on the 14th of March by order of the House of Representatives for contempt.

The answer sets forth that the respondent, Mr. Thompson, is and has been Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives since the first Monday in December; that the said House was in session when Kilbourn was arrested; that on the 22d day of January the House adopted a resolution to investigate the alleged dist real estate pool; that the Speaker appointed a select committee to make the investigation on the 23d day of January; that the committee, with a subpoena duces tecum, and appeared before the committee, March 4, and the return states from the

ment will not pay express charges on the silver solution or other articles sent by mail. The Government is authorized under the provisions of this circular. The offices here referred to are as follows:—The Treasurer of the United States at Washington, D. C.; the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Boston, Mass.; the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York City, N. Y.; the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Philadelphia, Pa.; the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at St. Louis, Mo.; the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at San Francisco, Cal.; the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Portland, Ore.

**FINE ARTS.**

One of the most complete and interesting collections of ceramic ware in this country is now exhibited in Miner's gallery, No. 845 Broadway. The articles were collected by the late General Caleb Lyon, it being his aim to make as complete a collection as possible, and he made the best use of unusual opportunities for obtaining rare specimens, having been an extensive traveler, and as first Consul to China being able to procure some of the most needed articles. The collection consists of a great variety of porcelain used by the different Presidents of the United States, including a part of a dinner service presented by the Tycoon of Japan to President Lincoln, and plates, &c., decorated with monograms and initials and with scenes commemorating deeds prominent in American history. Many specimens of English pottery from the manufactories Staffordshire, Barlaston, Chelsea, Liverpool, Leeds, &c., are also included. There are also plates decorated with fruit and flowers, ornamented with a wreath of grapes and leaves in white relief, on a creamy yellow ground, and a pair of plates decorated with a landscape in blue, designed by Flaxman. There are forty-eight miniature cases on light olive green and blue grounds, intended for the use of the Emperor of China, and a pair of

There are 6 specimens of English porcelain manufactured from 1745 to 1817; French pottery and porcelain, some specimens supposed to be by Bottcher, who first made porcelain in America; Chinese porcelain, including many specimens from their first starting, bearing monograms, &c., of Louis XV.; Jous Napeion, Long, Pimper, and jewelled plates containing portraits of Louis XVI., Napoleon I., and other monarchs; Polish and Eugénie and others of old Japanese ware; there are also ancient rice bowls and a pair of vases, supposed to be 200 or 400 years old; a silver colored Carrara vase; and of Grand Rapids, a specimen of the famous "Blue Bird" vase. Korea ware, with decorations and poems written inside the cups, &c.; a handsome and rare cup of carved jade, with dragons carved on rim and handles; Ceylonese ware, in which curious patterns of flowers, leaves, insects, &c., are stamped in porcelain and brass; a single cup of the "precious ware of China," the first kind known, and used only for sacred purposes, and an ivory cup, decorated with figures of animals, birds, mother and child, colors red and black, and in relief on the ivory. The collection numbers 839 articles and will be sold at auction by H. B. Miner. The sale will commence April 24, at eleven o'clock A. M. and continue the following days until all the articles are all disposed of.

**SALE OF PAINTINGS.**

Last evening a portion of the pictures contained in the collections of Mr. William Menzies and a client of Mr. J. B. Townsend were sold at Leavitt's art room. The following being the highest prices brought:—"Morning Meeting," Meriol, \$70; "The Tender Passion," J. H. Brown, \$57.60; colored crayon portrait of Washington Irving, by Wm. F. Wood, \$48; "The Good Shepherd," Smith, \$30; "View on Lake George," Kennett, \$20; portrait of Lalayette, Professor S. F. B. Morse, \$2.50; "Morning Prayer," Constant Mayer, \$100; "Pleasant Valley," A. Lammie, \$195; "The Head of the River," J. M. G., \$150; "The Old Mill," J. M. G., \$150; "Age," S. P. Gay, \$170; "Stroking the Cat," Hymans, \$65; "The Pet Lamb," J. M. G., \$100; "The Boy with the Goat," Gault Place, \$90; "Summer Afternoon," E. W. Hubbard, \$150; Mountain Glimpse, Cropley, \$100; "Conway Valley," J. M. G., \$100; "The Model," A. Gordon, \$100; "Early Adorning in Berkshire," Van Etten, \$65; "Early Morning in the Mountains," Van Etten, \$65; "The Old Mill," M. Wiley, \$65; "Mount Washington," Thomas Cole, \$75; "In the Adirondacks," Arthur Parson, \$80; "A Study in Blue," J. M. G., \$100.

A horizontal number line with arrows at both ends. A single point is marked with a solid dot at the center, labeled  $\frac{1}{2}$  below it.

as the result of their action, that nine-sevenths of the delegates to the Convention will be Tammany men. There are ninety-eight districts outside of New York and Kings counties, which will be represented in the Convention by 224 delegates, and of this number two-thirds are as certain to be Filden men as that the day follows the night. Under the circumstances it is no wonder that Tammany men were loud mouths in their denunciations of Filden shortly after the "Boss" had indicated his policy should now begin to hedge by asserting that Tammany was never opposed to Filden.

The regularity of the delegation from that district was decided upon irrespective of the other two districts. Yet when New York's turn came forth, they

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SEN. MORRISSEY'S bill reducing the clerical expenses of the Marine Corps, which was introduced yesterday, is the first statement in the cost of this court to the clerk will be about \$12,000. Senators Rogers and Gerard, when the bill was in Committee on the Judiciary, advised that the number of employees under Mr. Morrissey, in a spirit of humane consideration, insisted that the object of retrenchment could be reached by retaining the employees and reducing their salaries.

**SEN. MORRISSEY'S BILL.**

Reported this morning to the Senate from the conference committee, was amended in eleven different items, the principal ones being the appropriation of \$100,000 for the purchase of land, and the extension of \$54,000, and that to the Buffalo Asylum, \$30,000. The item for the Attorney General in the prosecution of fraudulent contractors was raised from \$100,000 to \$150,000. The appropriation for the Binghamton Reformatory Asylum was restored, and also the \$5,000 for the Prison Association of New York in case of discharged prisoners, the money to be distributed to the State of New York. The Committee also reported a bill for the trigonometric survey of the State was restored. As reported the bill contains a re-

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were ordered. The galleries were immediately cleared and everyone except the members and officers of the Assembly ordered from the floor. The doors were then closed and the roll was called. The result showed that thirty members were absent without leave. Among those named as being absent were John A. Cruik, who, it was shown, had left town on account of deaths in their families. They, on motion, were excused. Another member, James H. Brown, was reported injured by a runaway accident during the day. Mr. McFalls and Mr. Shannon, two other members present, were excused, also, on attendance upon family duties. J. S. Brown and J. Post, who were sick at their lodgings, and they, too, were excused. The House finally, on motion of Mr. Sherman, adjourned until tomorrow morning. It was decided that tomorrow morning will be opened only to those members who were present this evening when the call was ordered. After the adjournment, the opening of the proceedings of the day shall have arrived the doors will be closed, and then the Sergeant-at-Arms will bring before the bar of the House all those who are absent without leave on business. As there is an evident disposition on the part of the majority present to-night to have the absentees brought before the bar, it is probable that some one will be severely punished, to-morrow's session will be an exciting one.

worth and his brave followers, has to-day been the scene of an interesting and enthusiastic celebration. The weather was most charming, and the people not only of this but of all the adjacent towns united in rendering the bi-centennial observances such as were worthy of the memorable event so fittingly and pleasantly commemorated. The greater part of the day was occupied by a snow-bound visiting party at Wadsworth monument, the old garrison house, the Red House Tavern and other points and scenes, it

AMUSEMENTS

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"DER FREISCHUTZ."**

Weber's grand opera, "Der Freischütz," was given last evening at the Academy of Music for the benefit of St. John's Guild. The house was very large, and a large sum of money was realized by the institution. The Empress of Brazil and suite occupied the presidential boxes on the right of the stage. The Brazilian and American flags were handsomely displayed from those boxes. After the magnificent overture to the opera was played, Dr. Damrosch, the conductor, gave the signal for the first act. The orchestra played the national anthem, and it was given with rare effect. The vocal deities rose en masse and remained standing during the performance of the anthem, out of respect for their distinguished lady present. The performance was most remarkable one. Its best features were the chorus and the soloists. The orchestra was superbly led. It was mainly composed of members of the Liederkraaz Association, deserved the highest commendation for their excellent work. The vocal soloists sang in perfect harmonic style. The cast was as follows:—Agathe, Mrs. Ingeborg Brown; Achench, Mme. Pauline Hill; Max, Mr. J. H. Schmitt; Hans, Mr. C. M.

Blum; Ottocar, Mr. A. Dehnhoff; Cuno, Mr. R. K. Papp; Kilian, Mr. Charles Koppeler; Hermit, Mr. Charles Treich. The *role de Agathe* was evidently too heavy for Mr. Brown. The grand prayer of the second act was very ineffectively given. The lady dressed for the part as Marguerite, a decided mistake. Her voice is not one calculated to make a woman's prayer in a dramatic sense. It is not a single quality in regard to voice to recommend her impersonation of Aeneas. Mr. Hoeschang sang the music of Act II artistically and with effect, but he has much to learn as an actor. Mr. Hoeschang is an admirable singer and actor, and his rendering of the *role de Cuno*, last night, calls for warm praise. Miss Anna Helocza sang to-night in "Il Barbiere" for the second time, and the Empress of France and her court have a right to be proud of her. She has a fine stage for this occasion. On Friday Miss Eugenie Pappenhain appears as Marguerite in "Faust."

lost some of its native beauty in Mr. Jackson's adaptation from the French. It is not, however, enough to detract from the value of the production, and the fact that the attraction was found at the Stadt last night. As was announced on the bill, the scenery, costumes, and the whole had served at the Union Square were used. The characters were for the most part well delineated, and the acting quite good. The two Frenchmen (Louis and Louis) being deserving of special mention. Jacques Herr Norret, and Pierre, Herr Corvinus, were very good. The plot of the play was very well reserved, but it seemed in the action to have taken on the appearance of a farce, and the audience was taken into it, which it had been translated. The dramatic use of the piece was slightly disturbed, by what might be called a "stage storm," which occurred in the carpentry. The snow storm which occurs in the church scene continued during the scene in the hall, and the audience was not prepared to see it. Another serious objection—in the church scene—might be found in the character of the two Frenchmen, who are supposed to be in the stage show that shavings are used to snow storm, and that the supply from above is evenly regulated. Not only is the snow storm, but the shavings are a huge ingredient of lumber was discoverable not from its rapid descent, than from the noise it made

PHILADELPHIA, April 15, 1876

On the 22d of September McKay offered for \$5,000, to remove ordnance stores to League Island, consisting of shot, shell, gun, gun-carriages, limbers, timber, and all stores belonging to the Ordnance Bureau, weighing about 400 tons, and 231 barrels of powder, and to be at once accepted by telegram from Washington. "Before the contract was awarded, the officers of the yard examined the stores, and found that they were of great heavy articles by day's work and found it would cost at least \$3,000 more than my offer. This contract was faithfully completed at a saving of much money to the Government, I am glad to say, and the stores were removed for less than \$10,000." October 7, 1875, I offered to remove the Steam Engineering stores, consisting of partitions, steam boilers, steam engines, stores and all material belonging to that department for \$15,000. This offer was accepted by telegram, and was awarded on November 2, 1875, work to be completed by the 15th of December, 1875.

pump boring machines, and all tools necessary to construction and repair. The following acceptance was made on the 24th of December, 1875. This contract was completed according to agreement to the satisfaction of all the officers of the yard. On December 1875, I made an offer to remove the following balata of construction material, consisting of all live oak yard, all white pine, all white oak plank, all the yellow pine timber on new purchase, all the knees, all white oak timber on new purchase, all trenails, shores, timbers, yellow pine of various kinds, white

Mr. Hanson had sent him a telegram that he could confirm or reject, without action by the bureau, and took the ground that Commodore Preble had once

No complaint was ever made against me for destruction of property or for taking it at any other place except at League Island. All the material named in the contracts had to be removed at a given time and place. I was not to employ any more than 100 men had to be employed that would have been if more time was allowed. All the reports of landing upon boats were made by me. I was not to employ more than 100 men. I was not to employ more than 100 men. I was not to employ more than 100 men.

wharves is without the slightest foundation of truth, and as to material being taken from the yard and stored at Queen street wharf, belonging to the Government, I can assure you that no such thing has ever taken place. The material was bought and paid for, and passed out of the yard by proper officers.

As to the mock auction, I am prepared to show all the receipts I have bought through Samuel G. Cook, auctioneer for the government, was justly and honestly done. I was the highest bidder and have my bills and receipts to prove it. The bronze I bought of Countess de Saxe, and paid for it, and the same was never for then was offered by another party, and same price it was previously sold at by auction months before, all being paid for before being delivered to the Government.

As to my influence and power used in removing officers and sending them to sea, it is as infamously false as the rest of the charges trumped up against me, and I am ready to go to the gallies to prove the same to be untrue.

As to collusion with officers of the navy to obtain contracts it is false. So is the alleged conspiracy with the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, who tells that I never had any connection with him in regard to my contracts, as they were made with a bureau.

## INTERESTING TO SHIP OWNERS

By the following Treasury circular it will be seen that no vessel can take out marine documents unless the following section of the law has been literally complied with. Therefore masters on taking out registers, rollments or license should see that the terms of which are required by law.

"No vessel shall be entitled to receive a bill of sale as a registered vessel, without complying with the law regarding name and hulling port, is \$20 for enrolled and \$30 for registered vessels."

**CIRCULAR.**

**TREASURY DEPARTMENT,**  
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18, 1970.  
**TO COLLECTORS AND SUBVENTORS OF CUSTOMS:**

The attention of the department is hereby called to the fact that vessels are selling under marine documents have not the name and port for registry, as required by law. It is noted that in some instances, while all letters, of not less than three inches in length, may be used, they do not comply with the provisions of June 26, 1876, United States at large, vol. 19, part 3, chapter 1.

Chief officers of the customs will therefore, cause an examination to be made of all bills of lading and other papers submitted for clearance, and if found to be in violation of said act, the payment of law has been literally complied with before granting clearance.

CHARLES F. COGNATE, Assistant Secretary.